THE
# Dan Smoot Report

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DAN SMOOT

## BURNS, KISSINGER, AND BEAM

Of all Nixon appointees, Arthur Burns and Henry Kissinger are the two with the most influence. They hold the key positions in the Nixon administration. They are not only members of the Council on Foreign Relations, but also of the Atlantic Union Committee — which means they are devotees of one-world government. Nixon appointed CFR-member Jacob Beam Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.

Arthur Frank Burns was born in Austria in 1904. His family came to the U.S. when he was a boy. He graduated from high school in New Jersey, then went to Columbia, where he got BA, MA, and PhD degrees.

In 1930, Burns became associated with the National Bureau of Economic Research. In 1945, he succeeded Wesley C. Mitchell as director of research. Mitchell, who had a profound influence on Burns, was affiliated with many communist fronts.

In the 1930's and 1940's, Burns, serving in various capacities, was in and out of the Roosevelt administration, where he was also brought into contact with many notorious communists and pro-communists.

Although he had previously been a Democrat, Burns supported Eisenhower in 1952. Eisenhower appointed him a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Burns is essentially a socialist. *Who's Who in World Jewry*, 1965, listed him as a trustee of the Twentieth Century Fund, founded in 1919 by a wealthy Boston merchant, Edward A. Filene, who was affiliated with pro-communist organizations. The Twentieth Century Fund has financed fabian socialist activities in the United States for half a century. Among the officials of the Fund have been such people as Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., John Kenneth Galbraith, J. Robert Oppenheimer (at one time a self-confessed communist), and Evans Clark (another friend of the Soviets).[1]

As Counselor to the President, Burns has cabinet rank. Ronald L. Ziegler, Nixon's press secretary, says that Burns is the ranking member of the White House Staff. Actually, his position amounts to that of Deputy President of the United States.[2]

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In the December 3, 1968, issue of *The Wall Street Journal*, staff reporter Henry Gemmill says:

**"When the Republican Convention in Miami this summer picked Richard Nixon for President, one of the most disgusted onlookers was a 45-year-old Harvard professor named Henry Kissinger. 'All of us Rockefeller-rooters were disappointed, of course,' recalls a Kissinger teammate, 'but Henry was really bitter.' "**

On December 2, 1968, Nixon appointed Kissinger Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. Kissinger (a member of the Council on Foreign Relations) has the same job in the Nixon administration that Walt W. Rostow (a CFR member) had in the Johnson administration, and that McGeorge Bundy (a CFR member) had in the Kennedy administration: head of the National Security Council and primary formulator of foreign policy in government. Nixon has made it plain, however, that he will give Kissinger a more significant role in policy-making than Rostow or Bundy had in previous administrations.

On December 23, 1968, *U.S. News & World Report* said:

**"William Rogers, the next Secretary of State, will center his attention on reorganizing and running the Department. The broad lines of policy in foreign affairs are to be set by Mr. Nixon and his aide, Henry Kissinger."**

Henry Alfred Kissinger was born in Germany, came to this country at age 15 (1938) as a refugee from nazi Germany, became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1947. He has BA, MA, and PhD degrees from Harvard.

He has worked for the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, has served as Research Secretary of the Council on Foreign Relations, and, for 10 years, was Nelson Rockefeller's chief foreign policy adviser. He was a special consultant to Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson. He became a full professor at Harvard in 1962, in the Center for International Affairs.

At a seminar of the International Association for Cultural Freedom, held at Princeton in December, 1968 (after Kissinger's appointment had been announced), Kissinger told those present, "The doors of the White House will always be open to your ideas." Those present included representatives from communist countries, American black-power advocates, known pro-communist leaders from foreign nations, and the usual assortment (at gatherings like this) of the most influential and dangerous of American liberal-radicals: Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., McGeorge Bundy, George Ball. The seminar was financed by the Ford Foundation.[3]

Such liberal-radicals (including socialists John Kenneth Galbraith and Adam Yarmolinsky) all expressed delight at Nixon's appointment of Kissinger. Indeed, Yarmolinsky (with known communist-front affiliations) said he would "sleep better with Henry Kissinger in Washington."

In a syndicated column published December 5, 1968, Joseph C. Harsch (a member of the Council on Foreign Relations) said:

**"Kissinger has grown up in the foreign policy group which revolves around the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. Here he came to know, and work with, the whole cluster of top men in banking and industry who make up the true inner core of the so-called 'Eastern Establishment.' "**

Harsch said Kissinger was one of the first "among the top experts" to conclude that military victory in Vietnam is neither possible nor desirable.

Kissinger, a one-world socialist, urges arms-control and eventual disarmament. Most people would *like* to live in a world where national war machines are not necessary; but any effort to make such a world by negotiating arms-control with communists (or any other totalitarians) is suicidal folly. Communists make a policy of lying, to trap the U.S. into commitments it will keep, while the communists freely violate the same commitments.

It is likely that Kissinger's most baneful influence on Nixon will involve the dangerous busi-



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ness of negotiating arms-control with the Soviets. In fact, that influence began to show immediately after Nixon's inauguration.

In a column syndicated by The New York Times News Service, January 31, 1969, James Reston (a CFR member and admirer of Kissinger) said:

**"In his first White House news conference, President Nixon has followed quite closely the ideas of Dr. Henry Kissinger . . . on how to negotiate with the Russians. . . .**

**"The aim of foreign policy . . . [Kissinger] argues, is not 'total security' . . . but the 'relative security' that comes . . . from . . . international agreement on the permissible aims and methods of foreign policy.**

**"This is significantly different from Nixon's suggestions in the campaign that maybe security through military 'superiority' was attainable."**

In a column dated December 5, 1968, CFR-member Reston said:

**"Kissinger worked very closely with Jerome Wiesner . . . and others on the formulation of the 'strategy of equilibrium' for dealing with the Soviet nuclear threat. . . . This stable deterrent system, it should be noted, did not rest, as Mr. Nixon's campaign speeches seemed to rest, on the assumption that the United States must always have a clear superiority in military arms over the Soviets."**

Jerome Wiesner (also a member of the CFR, and a determined advocate of disarmament) was one of the most powerful men in the Kennedy administration. Before joining the Kennedy administration, Wiesner (according to *The New York Times*) "made no secret of his belief that the United States at times had been almost as much to blame as the Soviet Union for blocking agreement on arms-control."[4] It is noteworthy that CFR-member Wiesner (cohort of CFR-member Kissinger, President Nixon's foremost foreign-policy adviser) is co-author of a report condemning President Nixon's plan to install a limited defensive system to protect the United States against ballistic-missiles attack from red China and the Soviet Union.[5]

Henry Kissinger has participated in at least one Pugwash Conference. The Pugwash conferences — semi-secret occasional meetings between Soviet communists and American liberals with compatible views — were originated by Cyrus Eaton, wealthy pro-Soviet Canadian-American industrialist. Arms-control is always a major topic at the conferences.

Nixon's insistent emphasis (during the political campaign last year, and since) on the importance of negotiations with the Soviets, indicates that the President considers the U.S. Ambassadorship to the Soviet Union the most important of all diplomatic posts. To this post, Nixon appointed CFR-member Jacob Dyneley Beam.

Beam started his State Department career as a clerk in the U.S. Consulate in Geneva. From 1934 to August, 1940, he was attached to the U.S. Embassy in Berlin. While there, he was on the staff of William E. Dodd, last U.S. Ambassador to nazi Germany. Martha Dodd, the Ambassador's daughter, was a Soviet espionage agent in Berlin, specializing in seducing nazi and American officials.[6]

Howard Trivers was also in the U.S. Berlin Embassy in the late 1930's. Though he and Beam had been classmates at Princeton, indications are that Martha Dodd brought the two together in Berlin. Trivers is believed to have been a member of a courier service in Berlin, organized by Martha Dodd while her father was Ambassador.[6]

Later (1947), when Jacob Beam became chief of the division of Central European Affairs of the State Department, Howard Trivers was his assistant.[6]

Beam was made Ambassador to Yugoslavia in 1952. During 1953, he was acting head of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. From 1957 to 1961, he was U.S. Ambassador to Poland.

Using sex to corrupt, communist agents freely



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infiltrated the U.S. Warsaw Embassy while Beam was Ambassador. More than a dozen U.S. Embassy employees were involved in the sex-espionage scandals. Among them was Irvin C. Scarbeck, second officer of the Embassy. He had an affair with Urzula Discher, a 22-year-old blond who was a communist agent. She set Scarbeck up for a raid, which led to blackmail, which led to the theft of classified documents from the Embassy. Scarbeck was indicted, tried, and sentenced to 30 years. The sentence was later reduced.(7)

A detachment of Marine guards, assigned to the U.S. Embassy while Beam was ambassador, engaged in revels with Polish girls.(7)

The wife of one Embassy official had an affair with a Soviet agent.(7)

A code clerk involved in an illicit relationship was permitted to resign.(7)

Ambassador Beam himself had a notorious affair with Madame Jerzy Michalowski, a high official in the Polish communist party. Her husband at the time was Director General of the Polish Foreign Ministry. He is now Polish Ambassador to the U.S.

Madame Michalowski obtained from Ambassador Beam details about dispatches which were being sent to the CIA in Washington by Lt. Col. Michael Goleniewski, a communist official who was serving in Poland as a double agent for the U.S. Thus exposed, Goleniewski had to flee to West Berlin on December 24, 1960, his usefulness to the U.S. at an end.(8)

Edward Symans and Daroslav Vlahovich were on Ambassador Beam's staff in Warsaw. Symans was a communist spy whom Beam had first known in Berlin. Vlahovich was transferred to Warsaw at Beam's personal request. State Department security officials strongly suspected that he also was a communist spy.

Thomas A. Donovan was attached to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw while Beam was Ambassador. Later, when serving in West Berlin, Donovan was involved with communists in a way that has never been explained to the American public. It was discovered that Donovan frequently went to East Berlin, where he made unauthorized telephone calls to communist officials of the Polish foreign ministry.(8)

From 1961 to 1966, Jacob Beam was Assistant Director of the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. From 1966 to 1969, he was U.S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Only a handful of U.S. Senators voiced objections when Nixon rewarded Jacob Beam for his years of service by naming him Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.

LATER: More about the Nixon team.

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**FOOTNOTES**

(1) *The Herald of Freedom*, Feb. 21, 1969

(2) AP dispatch from Wash., D.C., Jan. 24, 1969

(3) *The Herald of Freedom*, Jan. 24, 1969

(4) *The New York Times Magazine*, Sept. 3, 1961

(5) "An Evaluation Of The Decision To Deploy An Anti-Ballistic Missile System," a report prepared by Jerome Wiesner and Abram J. Chayes (also a CFR member) for Senator Edward M. Kennedy and other Senate disarmament liberals, as described in an article by John W. Finney, *The Dallas Morning News*, May 7, 1969, p. A4 and an AP dispatch from Wash., D.C., May 7, 1969

(6) *The Herald of Freedom*, Feb. 9, 1968

(7) "Choice of Beam Triggers Concern," by James J. Kilpatrick, *The Dallas Times Herald*, Mar. 10, 1969, p. A22

(8) "Liberty Lowdown," April, 1969


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